

YPSILANTI SENTINEL.

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

BY C. WOODRUFF.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN. WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1862.

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The Emancipation Proclamation.

ADDRESS OF

HON. T. A. R. NELSON,
To the People of East Tennessee.

In all the speeches which I made to you in the spring and summer of 1861, as well as in a printed address to the people of the State, on or about the 30th of May, 1861, I declared in substance, that if I had believed it was the object of the North to subjugate the South and to emancipate the slaves, in violation of the constitution, I would have gone as far as the farthest in advocating resistance to the utmost extent.

My attention has just been called to a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 22d of September, 1862, in which he declares that, on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to oppress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

I need scarcely remind you that one of the evils which I dreaded and predicted as the results of the efforts which were made to dissolve the Union was that, in the progress of war, they might open the way for servile insurrection and the overthrow of the institution of slavery. My opinion as to the unconstitutionality and impolicy of secession remains unchanged, but in my last speech in Congress, and on various other public occasions, I have vindicated and maintained, and still maintain the right of revolution. On no occasion, however, did I ever assert the doctrine that a violation of the constitution by one party would authorize or justify similar or other violations by the opposing party. The paramount causes which have controlled and influenced my conduct and opinions were love for the Union and an unshaken confidence that we have the best constitution and Government in the world.

But, of all the acts of despotism of which the civil war in which we are now engaged has been the prolific source, there is not one which in the slightest degree, equals the atrocity and barbarism of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. At one blow it deprives all the citizens of the slave States, without distinction of the rights to hold slaves, a right guaranteed by the very constitution he pretends to uphold. It is true he makes an intimation that he will recommend to Congress to provide just compensation to Union masters in the slave States, but what right has he or the government of the United States to deprive them of this property without their consent? And what assurance have they that this vague and general intimation will be applied to them, or that an abolition Congress, reeking with the blood of the South, and jubilant in the possession of power, will adopt his recommendation?

We are in the midst of a sea of difficulties. Many acts have been done in the South to which we were bitterly opposed as a people, and which we, who have adhered to the Union in spite of perils and dangers, could not justify or palliate. But the Union men of East Tennessee are not now, and never were abolitionists. The Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never have been committed to the doctrines of incendiaryism and murder to which Mr. Lincoln's proclamation leads. What then, is the path of duty in the trying circumstances which surround us? Is it to belie our past professions and to sustain Mr. Lincoln's administration, right or wrong? Is it to justify a man, whom we had no agency in elevating to power, not only in abandoning the Constitution of the United States, but in repudiating the Chicago platform, his inaugural address and messages to Congress, in which the absolute right to slavery in States, where it exists was distinctly and unequivocally conceded? Or is it in view of his many violations of the Constitution, and this crowning act of usurpation, to join that side which at present affords the only earthly hope of successful resistance?

I am aware, my countrymen, that you will find difficulties in bringing your minds to the same conclusion at which my own has arrived. Many wanton and unauthorized acts of cruelty and oppression have been perpetrated among you, which instead of changing your opinions, have only been calculated to aggravate and intensify a heroic principle of endurance. Many of these acts have been committed in remote places, without the knowledge or approbation of the authorities at Richmond, or of those who have held the supreme command in East Tennessee, and under such circumstances that you have felt it dangerous to complain. Gradually and slowly these outrages have at last become known, and in the very recent proclamation issued by Maj. Gen. Jones you have the assurance that your complaints will be heard and the most energetic measures adopted to remedy the evils to which you have been subjected.

Let not then, a sense of past and present wrongs blind you against the enormities already perpetrated, and still more seriously contemplated by Mr. Lincoln's administration. A majority of the Republican party have been sincere in their professions of a determination to respect the right of slavery in the States, and if the light of freedom is not utterly extinguished in the North, may we not hope that a spirit of resistance will be aroused in that section, which combined with the efforts of the South, will hurl Abraham Lincoln from power, and even yet restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country. But if through fear, or any other cause Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation is sustained, then we have no Union to hope for, no constitution to struggle for, no magnificent and unbroken heritage to maintain, no peace to expect, save such as with the blessing of Providence, we may conquer. The armies which have been

sent near you to tantalize you with hope, have been withdrawn, and with cool audacity, Mr. Lincoln virtually tells you that you have no rights. No alternative remains but to choose the destiny which an arrogant and unprincipled administration forces upon us.

It is almost unnecessary to declare to you that I adhered to the Union amid good report and evil report, suffering and danger, while my efforts were paralyzed and my voice silenced by causes beyond my control. I have cherished the hope that all yet might be well; but the last link is broken that bound me to a government for which my ancestors fought, and whatever may be the course of others, I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal administration, who have blasted our hopes and are cruelly seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us. If you would save yourself from a species of carnage unexampled in the history of North America, but mercifully invited in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, let every man who is able to fight buckle on his armor, and without awaiting the slow and tedious process of conscription at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against him.

The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, and it cannot in the nature of things, be possible that a just God will prosper the efforts of a man or a government which has hypocritically pretended to wage war in behalf of the Constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it utterly at defiance. No despotic in Europe would dare to exercise the powers which Mr. Lincoln in less than two brief years, has boldly usurped. He has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in regard to all persons who have been or may be imprisoned by military authority, and thus destroyed a right essential to the liberty of the citizen, a right which the mailed barons of England wrested by force from King John, and inserted in the great charter of British freedom; a right which it caused centuries to engrave upon the British constitution, a right for which our fathers sternly struggled, and which is incorporated by every American Constitution. He has called armies into the field without authority, according to his own acknowledgement, and has become a military dictator. He now claims the prerogative to abolish slavery without our consent; and if he can thus take our negroes, why may he not take our lands and everything else we possess, and reduce us to a state of vassalage to which no parallel can be found save in the history of the middle ages?

THOS. A. R. NELSON,
Knoxville, Oct. 3, 1862.

EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

GEN. BANKS AND M'CLERNAND TO COMMAND IT.
Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

The departure of Major Gen. Banks for New York on Monday afternoon, there to open his headquarters and to organize the great expedition about to be set on foot under his command, marks one of the most important epochs of this war. Information derived from various sources and inferences from sundry facts induce me to believe that the following will be found, substantially, the aim and purpose of this new movement. The attention of the government of the United States has for a long time been earnestly directed towards Texas, and the importance of extended military operations to restore the Federal authority in that State has been strongly and persistently urged by several delegations of loyal Texans, under the solemn assurance that a large portion of the people of Texas are only waiting for an opportunity to return to their allegiance and establish within their boundaries, *ex tunc* *et a tunc*, the principles of the civilized cultivation of the entire empire, which declared its independence of Mexico nearly thirty years ago, and was sealed to the United States in 1844. To accomplish this vast design will undoubtedly be the object of the expedition under Gen. Banks. Only two weeks ago an expedition also looking towards Texas, after first clearing the Mississippi of rebel obstructions, was entrusted to Mr. John A. McClernand of Illinois, who is now in the Western States earnestly engaged in its organization. The concurrent movement on the seaboard, headed by Gen. Banks, and looking to the same object, after having been long and favorably considered by the military authorities, has now been formally decided upon.

The people of the United States will also be glad to know that it is designed by the Government to clothe these two commanders with the largest discretionary power. They have entered upon their task, therefore, with the full confidence of the administration, and will be supported by the whole influence of the civil and military authorities; and should the aims and results of these combined expeditions prove to be what I have foreshadowed, then every patriotic heart will give utterance to a prayer that God may speed them triumphantly on their way.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF EDMUND BURKE.

When Burke came forward, as his custom was, to the debate of the House of Commons to speak, the first peculiarity which caught the eye of the spectator was the glasses which he almost constantly wore in the days of his celebrity. He was tall, and noble looking, with a decidedly prepossessing appearance; by no means smart in his dress, yet possessing a personal dignity which the tailor could not have given him. He seemed full of thought and care. And the firm lines about the mouth, the strong jaw, and severe glance of the dark eye, spoke of many an inward battle which was known to no human observer. The head was solid and intense, rather than massive, high rather than broad, and tolerably prominent, fuller, one would say at first sight, of the reasoning than of the imagining power. His nose, which was as straight as if it had been cut after a bevel, opened out into two powerful nostrils, made apparently only to sneeze—

Altogether he looked like a great man with a great lesson to read to men, more than like a gentle one set in the world to please. He spoke with a decided Hibernian accent, although he left the country early in life. But it is to be remarked that men of genius hardly ever lose the tongue of their youth. He had a voice of great compass, and he never required to hesitate for words. They came quick and vehement, frequently almost beyond the power of utterance. As he spoke, his head rose and fell; now it swung, and anon it oscillated from side to side of his body, moved by the intense nervous action of his frame. Young Gillray, the foremost of English caricaturists, sketches Burke in various postures and attitudes. One of the most characteristic of these represents him as rapt in the delivery of some splendid oration, with his hands clenched and his arms raised erectly over his head, his whole body a picture of living energy.—*British Review.*

For the Ypsilanti Sentinel.

IN MEMORIAM.

M. S. DIED OCTOBER 31st.

Dead!—there's the man of a breaking heart
Breathed out with that little word—
It telleth of fond hearts torn apart,
Of fountains of grief out-poured.

Quenched is the of the glorious eye,
From the life-tide's flow,
It is enough for the old to die
—But oh! when the young must go!

And yet, there is a joy in the midst of tears
When we think of the load of pain,
Of the weight of cares in the burdened years
That he never will feel again.

When our heads are white with the snows of years,
Our hearts grown dark with gloom,
The beauty of youth—in the quiet prime
Will be his, in the quiet tomb.

We will think, as our life-stream rushes on
And our youth goes out with the tide
That time never can lay his hand upon
The one that has passed from our side.

And when weary and worn we have reached the land
Where our "treasure" has gone before
The shining link of our broken band
Will be clasped to our hearts once more.

THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

From the Louisville Journal.

My attention has been attracted in Saturday's Journal to an article headed "Cavalry a failure," from a Washington correspondent.

The writer, whose opinions on the subject are evidently not based upon practical experience, points out the defects, without tracing them to their real causes, and at once attaches all the blame for the evil to the ignorance of incompetency of the cavalry inspectors, and urges that the benefit derived from the cavalry does not justify the enormous outlay for its organization. His conclusions are certainly erroneous. It is true that the cavalry arm of the service is very expensive, but, at the same time, it is not only highly useful, but altogether indispensable. We cannot devote too much attention to its organization. The inefficiency of the cavalry regiments alluded to by the Washington correspondent is not to be ascribed to the neglect of either officers or privates, but arises from the fact, that sufficient time is not given for their perfect organization.

Experience has taught that it requires three years to make a cavalryman perfect in all the minute details of the service. However, under the present exigencies, new regiments in course of formation are hurried to the field scarcely armed and equipped, with new horses (frequently unsound), and with saddles (if such are furnished) badly adjusted or fitted. In such a condition, when forced marches are ordered, the horses become constantly on the gallop, will fit for service. Give our cavalry regiments ample time for instruction and discipline, and when called into the field they will perform such valuable services as will fully repay the immense cost of their organization. I would mention, as an example, the 4th Michigan Cavalry, which lately passed through our city en route for the field of battle. They had received the benefit of careful instruction, and they challenged the admiration of all who witnessed their strict discipline and soldierly appearance, and they will, no doubt, give a good account of themselves at the first opportunity. In all the cavalry regiments that came under my inspection, I found all the officers as well as privates willing and eager to be instructed. All that is required is time for proper organization and instruction, and when this is allowed, the cavalry arm of the service will become what it ought to be, the most efficient arm of the service, and in the end a great saving to the government.

CAPT. JULIUS FOSSES,
Ass't Insp't. Gen. of Cavalry.

THE DRAFT.—It would save time, trouble and expense, produce more satisfaction, fall less unjustly, and be vastly more satisfactory, if the operation of the draft were postponed in every loyal State in the Union until the 1st of January next. The government cannot provide clothes and shoes for the soldiers already in the field, and it seems the height of folly to take men from their homes and their families before they are actually wanted.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., (Rep.) charged his party in Congress with more corruption in one year than was shown during the whole four years of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, even under Cobb, Floyd, Thompson & Co.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday, the 27th of November, is designated for Thanksgiving in Ohio.

THE ARRESTS IN BALTIMORE.

We re-print from the Baltimore papers their accounts of the military arrests in that city night before last. It will be noticed that the version of the affair given by the *Sentinel* differs materially from that telegraphed to us by our correspondent.

From the Baltimore Sun.

For several days past a petition has been circulated in this city for signatures, making representations to the President in derogation of the military capacity of Major General John E. Wool, of the Eighth Army Corps, and requesting his removal. The fact was made known to Gen. Wool, and he at once set about to procure one of the petitions with the signatures, and succeeded in procuring himself one, to which a few names had been affixed. He determined at once to put a stop to proceedings which were not only disrespectful but in subordination to the military authority. The following is a copy of the memorial:

The undersigned, loyal citizens of the city of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland, for themselves, and for nearly all others within the State, who oppose the rebellion and sustain the government, with their whole heart, in its efforts to restore its full authority, respectfully memorialize you with the attention and for the purpose of causing the transfer of Major General Wool from the command of the Eighth Army Corps, or of so much thereof as is involved in his military control of this city and State. General Wool is an old officer of the United States Army, who has served his country long, and we do not wish publicly to assail him for imbecility, for total lack of judgement and discretion, in the administration of the affairs of his important office in these localities. His great age almost precludes the hope of vigorous, correct or better action in counteracting the influences which are constantly brought to bear upon him, to the detriment of the Federal Union cause.

We respectfully suggest that the President earnestly consider the precarious position of the loyal portion of this community, and the questionable physical and mental competency of Gen. Wool, and spare those who wish him well the mortification of being obliged to hear everywhere and at all times the rude truths, true though they be, which are said of him.

We therefore, beg leave to suggest his removal to some other point, where he may better subserve the great interests of the country, and where at the same time, may be accorded to him the retirement which his condition of mind requires.

General Wool pronounces the whole of the imputations false and groundless; and having learned that secret meetings were held by the parties who were instrumental in the circulation of the paper, concluded to arrest them. He learned that the meetings were held at Temperance Temple, on Gay street, and detailed a squad of cavalry, under command of Major Wm. P. Jones, military provost Marshal, to arrest the principal parties. One of the meetings took place last night, and about half past eight o'clock Major Jones with his squad, entered the building, and the room where the meeting was held. Thos. H. Gardner, clerk of the Criminal Court, the Sewall Jr., Thos. R. Rich, one of the aids of Gov. Bradford and Alexander D. Evans, were taken into custody. They were conducted to the office of Marshal Vannostand, where there was some delay, after which they were transferred to the Central police station, and confined subject to the order of General Wool. Gen. Wool states that he has been subject to false representations, to which he will no longer submit, but will promptly check all such proceedings.

From the Baltimore American.

Our readers will recollect that at the Union mass meeting held in Monument Square some months since, a committee was appointed to investigate alleged facts in regard to the disloyalty of certain parties. The committee held several meetings, examined a number of witnesses, and placed the evidence they have gathered before the President of the United States, as they were authorized by the resolution under which they were appointed. Last evening the Vice Presidents of the mass meetings were called together at the Temperance Temple to receive the report of the committee of investigation. A number of these gentlemen accordingly assembled, the meeting was organized and the committee proceeded to report the result of the investigation and of their action taken at Washington. Whilst these proceedings were in progress Major Jones, of Gen. Wool's staff, accompanied by several other officers and a provost guard of soldiers appeared, and at once seized the papers of the committee, which comprised not only the evidence taken under the original resolution, but also some documents relating to the military government in this city.

Major Jones then ordered the arrest of the following persons, members of the investigating Committee, who were present, viz: Alfred D. Evans, Thos. H. Gardner, Col. T. R. Rich, and Thos. Sewall, Jr. He also called the names of Henry Stoddard, Amos McConas, John Woods and William Wysham, who were not present, and stated that he had orders for their arrest. The four persons arrested were taken to the Central Police Station and detained there.

The interference of the military authorities caused considerable excitement among the persons present, and a vigorous denunciation of the act as an outrage from two or three. Those expressing themselves were also threatened with arrest, but were not finally molested. The military force by order of Gen. Wool. The military force present belonged to the Thirteenth Pennsylvania and the Parnell, (Maryland) Cavalry. About midnight some of the friends of the parties arrested procured a band of music and serenaded them at the police station, when one of them addressed those assembled from the window, denouncing Gen. Wool in the strongest terms.

A female prisoner, Constance Wilson, has been sentenced to death in England, for murdering by poison. She administered colicium, and it is believed, has like Du-mollard, used a cemetery by her crimes.

From the Lafayette [Ind.] Courier, Oct. 25. A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY—A WOMAN SHOOT HER HUSBAND.

The Fremont House in this city was the scene of a domestic tragedy yesterday morning. A shoemaker employed at A. G. Carnahan & Co.'s, known as John Alexander Davidson, but whose real name, as developed in the tragedy, proves to be John Alexander Davidson, has in company with his wife, been boarding at the hotel for several days, and occupied a room on the second floor, at the head of the first flight of stairs. Yesterday morning they breakfasted together as usual, but in a few moments afterward the boarders were startled by the report of a pistol, and rushing into the hall, found Mr. Davidson on the stairway, clasp his left side in agony, and his wife at the head of the stairs with the smoking pistol in her hand. "What have you done, Ellen?" asked the wounded husband. "I've killed you," was the response, accompanied by a shocking oath, and the desperate woman defiantly brandished the deadly weapon, exulting in the deed, and seemed only apprehensive that she had not made a fatal shot. Mr. Davidson walked to an adjoining room. An examination of his wound disclosed the fact that the ball had passed under the skin of his left side, inflicting a trifling flesh wound. The wretched woman was furiously enraged when she found that the shot had not proven fatal, and with her door ajar and pistol in hand, she sat for hours watching the stairway and the door of the room he had entered, to get another shot at him. Sheriff Bryan was sent for, and arresting her without any trouble, took her to jail.

An investigation of the circumstances developed a state of facts stranger than fiction. The ill-fated couple were married in the city of New York in 1842, and removed to Vincennes in 1850. Mr. Davidson embarked in business, but failed in November, 1860, for about \$10,000, and assigned for the benefit of his creditors. Leaving his wife at Vincennes, he came to Decatur, Illinois, where he obtained employment. An anonymous note from Vincennes brought him the startling intelligence that a prominent local citizen—a wealthy bachelor—of that city had seduced his wife. He took the first train for Vincennes, and arriving late at night, found his wife and her guilty paramour under circumstances that left no doubt as to their criminality. There was an interview between the dishonored wife and the injured husband—a parting rather in sorrow than in anger—and Mr. Davidson started for Decatur. Imagine his surprise to find his wife on board the same train, resolved to go with him. He relented and consented to take her again to his heart and home. They lived in Decatur for two weeks, when Mr. Davidson seems to have repented of his hasty forgiveness, and going out in the evening under the pretense of going to the Lodge (L. O. E.), he took the first night train for the east, & without a word of parting, left her to her fate.

He stopped at Lafayette, and changing his name, obtained work at A. G. Carnahan & Co. He has been industrious, working early and late, and though at times seemingly depressed with a great sorrow, has led a quiet and exemplary life. He had filed his application for a divorce in the Circuit Court, and the necessary publication seems to have fallen under his wife's observation, and in the early part of the week she arrived in Lafayette in pursuit of a husband under difficulties. Calling at the boot and shoe establishment of Carnahan & Co., she inquired for Mr. Davidson, and was informed that no one of that name was employed there; but upon the exhibition of his daguerreotype, which she had with her, the unmistakable lineaments of Alexander were recognized. During the conversation Davidson entered the store. The meeting, to use a strikingly original expression, may be better imagined than described. They went out together, and it seems, agreed to let the dead past bury its dead, banish the skeleton from the house, and 'set up shop' again. At any rate they took rooms at the Fremont, and lived together as man and wife.

Yesterday as Mr. Davidson himself informs us, he again re-considered the matter, and more than intimated that their paths must diverge. He drew on his overcoat to go out, to which his wife objected. He insisted, and remarking that he would return in a short time and give her a final decision in regard to their future relations, passed out of the room and had descended to the third step of the stairs, when the door opened behind him and simultaneously with the report of the pistol he felt the sharp sting of the ball entering his side. Sheriff Bryan found him in his possession a box of caps and some powder and bullets. Also a bottle of vitriol which she had declared she had intended to throw upon her husband if the pistol had failed.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS IN INDIANA.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

In the government postoffice building in this city, seventeen persons are confined for alleged political offenses. They were arrested upon affidavits made in some, if not in all cases, by partisan or personal enemies, upon which they were deprived of their liberty without any means of redress; without the opportunity of disproving the charges made against them through the judicial tribunals of the country; a right guaranteed by the Constitution, and which should be held sacred. If guilty of any crime against the government these persons should be punished. If they have violated law they should suffer the penalty therefor. But it is palpably unjust that citizens should be taken from their homes and businesses, and incarcerated in a prison for weeks and months for alleged political offenses, and denied privileges granted the meanest criminals in the land. Three of the prisoners have comfortable quarters, but fourteen are confined in cells built for criminals. In one cell, a small room, nine are confined, and in a still smaller one are five. Neither of them have side windows, but light and air comes through the sky-light in the roof. Under no circumstances are they permitted to leave their cells, and before the iron-gated door of their prisonhouse, securely fast-

tened, armed sentries, day and night watch them. One prisoner who came here sound in body and mind, for some days was insane from the effects of his confinement. Who two years ago would have anticipated that such arrests would have been made? Who would have thought one year ago that the President would have brought all the People of the United States under martial law, to be administered at his own discretion, and that in our magnificent postoffice building, in a State loyal to the Government, and in which the administration of the civil law has never been obstructed, seventeen of its citizens would be confined, deprived of all their civil rights? And what is their offense?

One of the prisoners is Dr. Theodore Horton, of Wells country. He was arrested and brought here upon the charge of discouraging enlistments. Dr. H. is a good citizen. He has represented his county in the legislature. His most intimate friends upon oath say they have never heard him express a sentiment disloyal to the government, but, on the other hand, has often said that he would freely give all he was worth, even his own life, if those sacrifices would put down the rebellion. And the direct charge made against him, as is shown in the affidavit we publish with this, is disproved by some of the most unworthy citizens of his county. Yet these evidences of his innocence do not release him. He cannot get his liberty even upon bail. In confinement he must remain with his fellow-prisoners until the authorities at Washington dispose of them. The President may think that the public safety requires these extreme measures, but it gives a power to men which may be exercised, & which has been exercised, to injure the best citizens. Whorevocal law cannot be administered, martial law may be necessary, but in Indiana no one can doubt that all offenses known to the laws can be punished through judicial tribunals.

From the New York World, Oct. 29.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE MONITOR BATTERY PASSAIC.

The First Fifteen-inch Gun used on Board of any Vessel.

The new Monitor battery Passaic made a trial trip yesterday morning to the lower bay, to test the steaming qualities of the vessel, and the result of the use of fifteen inch guns in this class of vessels. Reaching the lower bay the engines were stopped, and the guns were loaded ready for service. Her armament consists of one eleven-inch Dahlgren gun and one fifteen-inch gun, cast at the Fort Pitt foundry.

The following are the dimensions of this monster gun—the first one of its size and class mounted on board of a vessel:

| | Inches. |
|--|---------|
| Maximum diameter..... | 48 |
| Minimum..... | 26½ |
| Bore..... | 15 |
| Length of gun 13 feet 7 inches. | |
| Weight..... | Pounds. |
| Weight of solid shot..... | 42,000 |
| Weight of shell..... | 400 |
| Maximum or service charge of powder..... | 330 |

At half past two o'clock, everything being ready as was supposed, the fifteen inch gun was fired with a blank cartridge of fifteen pounds of powder. Those who were in the turret did not experience any inconvenience from the concussion, but the blowers being stopped, the smoke partially filled the turret, rendering it for a moment unwholesome.

The next shot thrown was a solid shot weighing 470 pounds, from the fifteen inch gun, which struck about 150 yards from the vessel, and ricocheting three times, buried itself. The result of this shot was unsatisfactory, owing to the fact that the officer who took charge of the compressors turned them the wrong way, so that the gun was free to recoil at pleasure, which it did tearing off a few unimportant bolt-heads as easily as if done with a trip-hammer. The concussion was not very severe, and no one suffered from its effects.

This ended the gun test, which revealed the fact that either the muzzle of the gun must leave no aperture for the smoke, and consequently the concussion of air to disturb the air inside of the turret. This can be easily remedied, requiring but little time or expense.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington, (N. C.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, under date of the 8th, says:

Gov. Vance who has been proclaimed by all conservative men in this locality as a strong Union man, has avowed his union proclivities by asserting in his Message that North Carolina must rid herself of the invader, if it costs the life of all her soldiers. Men whom I asked previous to this election as to his conservatism, now openly proclaim that they new when they voted for him that he was a "Southern Man," meaning a rebel of the darkest dye.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The recent conscription act compels every man between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, able to do military duty, to bear arms. Their army being so much decimated by disease and the casualties of battle, they are compelled to adopt this new conscription act. By conscripting between the ages specified they will be able to bring into the field an additional force of three hundred thousand. They are exerting their utmost in this State, as well as the States in rebellion, to bring in their last man.

REBEL RATS AT WILMINGTON.

Reports of deserters from Wilmington, say that the three iron-clad boats which have been in course of construction for the past six months are now almost finished. The last of their plating being nearly on, we may expect to hear from them soon. The navy are said to be prepared for them. However, a Monitor sent there, I think, would not be amiss. It might prevent the recurrence of another Oreta affair.

Stirring news may be looked for from this department soon. The rebels are becoming bold, daring and exultant, organizing guer-

rilla companies, and displaying their bush-whacking proclivities on every occasion.—General Foster is becoming tired of it, and he will teach them a lesson that they will remember for some time to come. Reinforcements are arriving rapidly, and new brigades are being formed and placed under command of senior colonels of much military experience. If the rebels should attack this place again, or Newbern, they will never attempt it again; for they will meet with a reception they did not bargain for.

THE PLOT FOR THE OVERTHROW OF OUR LIBERTIES.

From the New York World.

Proofs perpetually thicken that the radicals accept the logical consequence of their principle and policy, and it is their purpose to bring the country under the sway of an absolute despotism. We showed, a few days ago, that the constant charges of treason made by the *Times* and other abolition organs against all who do not vote for the abolition candidates, is a scarcely disguised advocacy of the apprehension of the regular elections. Grant that it is the duty of the Government to put down treason; grant further, that it is treason to vote against the abolitionists, and it logically follows that free elections should share the fate of the *habeas corpus*. It now appears that the radicals admit this consequence of their strange principles, but they have it upon a more artful and refined method of giving them practical effect. They had decided to try their chances of success in the polls, and then, if they are beaten, prevent the officers elected from entering on the discharge of their duties. The plan is clearly developed in the following extract from a letter honored with a conspicuous place in the *Times* of Sunday.

"With European recognition, and constant efforts, open or secret, to aid the South, the government at Washington will need all the unity and efficiency contemplated in recent proclamations. It will require a million of men and proportionate supplies. Martial law over the entire North is a national necessity. If the Governors of the Northern States manifest a factious spirit, the provost Marshals, it is presumed, will have the power to keep them in order. If State Legislatures should undertake to interfere with the action of the general Government, necessary to the prosecution of the war, they will come under the action of Martial law, and if the action any political party shall threaten to change or paralyze the movement of the government, it will doubtless be competent for the provost Marshal in any State to suspend political meetings and postpone elections. If the Constitution of the United States is to be construed according to the necessities of a civil war of vast proportions, the constitutions of individual States cannot be allowed to stand in the way of its vigorous prosecution.

"Englishmen are in great trouble at the illegality and unconstitutionality of the acts of President Lincoln. They have a great tenderness for the constitution and the laws, and feel very badly that the northern people, while conquering the South, should lose their own liberties. They tell us that the President cannot do this or that—that his proclamations are only waste paper. They appear to have very little idea of what the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States can do. A man of firm and resolute will, with a million of men in arms to support him, can do pretty much what he pleases. They have to learn that paper constitutions, however convenient they may be, can be amended when necessary, suspended or laid aside altogether, and that it is no longer a question in America what this or that Constitution authorizes, but what is necessary to be done to make of thirty-four States and a vast territory one nation."

It will be seen from these unblushing avowals, that while it is the ultimate purpose of the radicals "to suspend political meetings and postpone elections" when they find themselves in a clear minority, they prefer not to incur the odium and provoke the resistance that would attend such high-handed proceedings, so long as they have any hopes of success at the polls. But when they have tried their chances in the elections and failed, State Governors, State Legislatures, and State Constitutions will not be allowed to stand in the way of the abolition policy. Their ultimate reliance is on the subjugation of the President to their purposes. That officer, "with a million of men in arms to support him," can do pretty much as he pleases. They are quite willing that what they sneeringly call "paper constitutions" should be "laid aside altogether."

These abolitionists, with malice aforethought, are preparing the way for this monstrous military despotism by their method of conducting the canvass. They persistently strive to fasten the stigma of treason on their opponents. They constantly charge that the success of the opposition candidates would be hailed as a triumph by the Southern rebels. This blackening of the characters of honorable and loyal men is meant as a prelude to their deposition from office at the point of the bayonet, if elected, and as a justification in advance of this contemplated outrage. The opposition voters are so numerous that to proceed against them in the mass would not be quite convenient; but the officers whom they may elect will be a smaller and more manageable body.—The odium of depriving the people of the fruits of the elections will not be greater than that of suppressing the elections themselves; and the radicals still cherish some hopes of success at what they will do next is fully matured, provided, they can keep control of the President.

They intend to justify a trampling down of the State Governments and State Constitutions beneath the iron heel of a military despotism, on the pretext that the imminent danger of foreign intervention requires stringent proceedings against traitors—meaning by traitors their political opponents. These fanatics have done all in their power to invite foreign intervention, which they pretend to fear, by proclaiming to Europe that intervention would be attended with no danger. The emancipation proclamation is a public acknowledgement of military imbecility. Its champions defend it on the ground that we can never conquer the South unless we can detach the slaves from their masters. But if our military energy is equal to a successful contest with the South, it is preposterous to think we can stand against Europe in arms. It is absurd to suppose that the armies and navies of France and England will not over-balance any advantage we may derive from Mr. Lincoln's paper proclamation. This proclamation, we repeat, is a notice to these powers that, whenever it suits their convenience to interfere, they may interfere without danger. It is a confession of military inferiority disgraceful for our government to make, betokening as it does an ignominious

sionousness of weakness in an administration which has wielded mighty and unparalleled resources to no purpose. And now it is proposed that this imbecile administration shall wreak the shame of its incompetency on the loyal people of the North by suppressing their elections, abolishing their legislatures, imprisoning their Governors, and expunging their State Constitutions.—The people themselves will have something to say before this nefarious scheme is consummated.

Ypsilanti Sentinel



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862

WANTED.
A few cords of good wood, before the roads become bad. Our old and new subscribers will please take notice.

Senators Chandler and Harlan.

During the brief campaign just past, our community were favored with the presence of the blood-letting Senator Chandler, and the equally ferocious Harlan, of Iowa.—The election being past, and the full intended effect of their earnest harangues having been produced, we can have no motive, but regard for truth, in advertising to them.

We are perfectly free to say, that for downright, rascally, impudent falsehood, we have never seen the equal of these men, since the old rancorous days of the whigs and democrats; and even then, the untruth uttered always arose from some party measure, and left the fundamental principles of Government untouched.

But Senator Chandler does not stop at petty lying. He boldly puts a lie into the mouth of the Constitution; or rather turn it to a lie in his own mouth, and poisons his hearers, from the source which ought to yield healing waters for our political evils.

He deliberately quoted the Constitution as reading: "The President shall not suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, unless in cases of insurrection or invasion, the public safety shall require it." "But," said the orator, "the fusionists never give the latter part of this quotation. They stop in the middle, and only say, 'the President shall not suspend the writ *habeas corpus*.'" He then proceeded to denounce, amid the applause of his large audience, "the ignorance," or the knavery of the men who could thus misrepresent the Constitution. If they did not know its true reading, they were fools; if they did, and wilfully represented, they were knaves.

The cool impudence of this egregious charlatan, whom the froth and fury of fanaticism has thrown to the surface, is seen plainly by all who are sufficiently conversant with the Constitution to know that no such clause as he quoted can be found in it! The President is not named in the article prohibiting the suspension of *habeas corpus*, nor is the latter named in the article defining the powers of the President.—If Mr. Chandler has not found this out, in all his political and Congressional experience, he must be a most hopeless fool; if he has, he must be the most shameless knave in existence to thus impose upon his hearers.

They applauded him it is true, but whether for his audacity, or from a belief that he had discovered the truth we know not.

Senator Harlan was equally daring. He deduced the power of the President to seize and confiscate property, from that clause in the Constitution which empowers Congress to make rules concerning "captures by land and water!" And, in defence of the enormous expenses of war, said we have, among other things a powerful iron-clad steam navy sufficient to line our own coast, and, in case of intervention by France and Great Britain send them "howling back, and follow them to their own doors." The truth is, that we have spent large sums of money on experiments, & as yet have little or nothing except those turret-top jimcracks, which do not pretend to run where the waves roll bigger than a boot-heel.

Mr. Harlan also pleaded piteously for the employment of negroes in arms, as else there was danger that the white race would be galvanized by the loss of so many "tall gallant youths," &c. He adduced France as an instance where it is said—that is, he said—the average national height was reduced two inches and a half by Napoleon's wars. In fact, he pretty plainly intimated that the lusty negroes must be put in the arms of Mars, or soon be received into the arms of matrimony to preserve the nation from extinction!

This argument was enforced upon the our mind as we left the Hall, by meeting two pairs of shoulder straps carried about four feet five inches from the ground; and as we contrasted these little figures with Senators Chandler, Harlan, and the mass of our own citizens, we did not see that all the tall men had gone to the war.

The Election.



Glorious Triumph of the People.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS REBUKED.

THE PROCLAMATION REPUDIATED.

The Liberty of the Press VINDICATED.

The ballot box sustains the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Our space and time will not permit us to detail the scattered telegraphic reports. Suffice it to say, that New Jersey and New York add their voices to that of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania in October last, for the restoration of the "Union as it is," under the "Constitution as it is."

Michigan, though not completely redeemed, is getting ready to wheel into line, with her sister Western States. "The skies are bright," "the ball is rolling on."

"Non moveo quieti"—"Move nothing which is in repose"—"Shake not established principles, and institutions."—This was a fundamental principle among the Romans and adherence to it, enlarged their rule and perpetuated their power for centuries. Even when a newly subjugated province lay at their feet, they restored or preserved its peculiar local forms, and attended its allegiance with the fewest possible marks of a conquered condition.—

Illustrious Romans, usually the commanders of the conquering army, became the advocate and patron of the people whom they had added to the nation, and defended them against the injustice and rapacity of pro-consuls and legates.

Mr. Lincoln could have taken a lesson from Roman History. He could have advantageously adopted the Roman principle, "non moveo quieti." When the very elements are crashing around him, he should have refused to stir a single interest which remained in repose. He has chosen differently and sought to break up and change the social status of four millions of people. That which God Almighty in the exercise of his original unlimited sovereignty and almighty Power—working by signs and wonders—miraculously raining down food and preserving clothing and supplies from wear and tear—took forty years to accomplish for six hundred thousand Israelites—Abraham Lincoln seeks to effect in almost no time for four million negroes with an army of a million of men on his hands, and no way of providing food, clothing, and supplies, except through the medium of natural productions passed along to him by extortionate contractors, and lazy fraudulent quartermasters!

It may be that the President ranks God by the date of his commission, and has greater power; or that God can work more powerfully through him than through Moses; but if not, then the President has assumed the charge of a most prodigious elephant. He has disturbed what he had no legal power to disturb, and unsettled that which he cannot restore. The very proposition adds immensely to the difficulties of his situation, while the first step in the execution of his scheme whelms him in a morass of impracticability. With but a few thousand free negroes on his hands he is repelled wherever he turns for relief.—Illinois and the other western States except Kansas refuse them. The Americans, Irish and Germans of the middle States, stand with "fixed ballots," to drive them away, and lastly New England through Governor Andrews of Massachusetts, says, "they are not wanted there." Fortunately, Mr. Lincoln's case is not without remedy. He can yet drop his scheme, and let his big elephant subside into its native jungle, and he advise him—aye "press" him to do so.

KILLED BY THE CAVING IN OF A WELL.
—A painful accident occurred in this city, on Wednesday afternoon, resulting in digging a well, at the residence of John A. Kerr, Esq., and had got down to the depth of about twenty feet, when the earth caved in upon him, burying him to the depth of five or six feet. Being so far down, and the nature of the soil being that of a light, loose sand, it was found necessary to curb the well before the unfortunate man could be reached, as the earth kept continually giving way. The operation of curbing and removing the loose earth took so long a time, that, although the most strenuous efforts were made to save the man alive, upon reaching him it was found that life was extinct. No blame can be attached to any person, except by Mr. Bates himself, as he was adjured by Mr. Kerr to curb the well,

and knew full well the nature of the soil.—Mr. Bates was an old well-digger, having been engaged in the business, in this city for several years past. He was a poor man, and leaves a large family in indigent circumstances.—*Lansing Republican*, Oct. 20th.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren still confine as loyal and as honest men as walk the streets of the most honest city in the land. Like the few Substitute prisoners to whom the denunciations of a yet unmuzzled press constrained the War Department to give liberty, they were arrested without warrant, imprisoned without trial, and held without examination. While those were liberated without reparation, freed as convicted felons are freed, at the end of their terms, these men are still kept in their dungeons with an even more shameless disregard of the rights of citizens and the sacredness of law.

Political prisoners, we say, are to-day languishing in the forts of the Federal Government, against whom no crime known to the laws, no disloyalty, no crime not known to the laws, was ever proven, against whom nothing is even alleged; men who protest their loyalty, who to-day declare in their cells an unalterable devotion to the Union, and proclaim fealty to the Constitution while suffering by the faithlessness of its custodians.

These are facts which should silence the shameless party prints now striving to convince an indignant people that the administration has abandoned the dangerous ground upon which, till lately, it so daringly trod; which even have the consummate impudence to claim that the proclamations making martial law and the suspended privilege of the *habeas corpus* writ universal, were intended by the head of the War Department as protections to personal liberty and safeguards against the abuse of despotic power! Just Heaven! we shall next be told that the Bastille was intended to offer an asylum for patriots, and the guillotine meant for a kindly passport to the fields of Paradise!

We have desisted long from any farther exposure of the administration's outrages upon every civil and natural right, partly because its release of the substitute prisoners led us to hope that it would at least give liberty if not justice to others whom the iron heel of despotic power was then also crushing, and partly because the near approach of State elections might have caused a farther exposure and denunciation of those arbitrary arrests and cruel imprisonments to be deemed pleas for the party which also denounced them, rather than what they were—the just and unanswerable appeal of a press which had striven faithfully and long to support the Administration, for its return to the sacred and abandoned principles of a free and good government.

But the presumptuous attempts of the radical presses to defend oppression which is indefensible, to cover with a lie offenses which smell to heaven; the continuance of the practices which trip our feet when we march against rebels to the defense of constitutional order and law—these things compel us to appeal again to the sovereign authority—aye, to demand of that authority that justice be done and liberty given to the loyal men whom it has denied of both, and still holds from home and the sweet light of day.

We will not believe that the administration, warned by the "white and silent thunder of the ballot," can refuse to listen to such adjuration. But and if it do so refuse then, next appeal must be made (not to the bar of New York—it was silent when silence was shame,) but to the bar of Maryland, the bar of Pennsylvania, and the bar of Massachusetts, (for whom Judge Curtis has just spoken as Adams and Otis would have done,) to defend their loyal fellow citizens against tyranny and oppression. Advocates can surely be found in each and either state who will dare to swear allegiance not only to their country, which, at the best, can last but for centuries, but also to the sacred Majesty of Justice, which is eternal.—*N. Y. World*.

RUSSELL'S GREAT PANORAMA.

Of the War of 1861-2.

Will be exhibited at

HEWITT HALL, YPSILANTI,

Thursday & Friday Evenings,

November 6 and 7.

Also Friday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The Panorama exhibits 35 distinct views, besides a large portion of moving Panorama scenery of Shrimshill, Battle, Encampments, Walker's Landing, Bombardments, and nearly every principle place and battle of interest connected with the present war.

More than 400,000 persons, 10,000 horses and carriages many of which appear life size, can be seen. It has been copied mostly from photographs taken by Turner, Appleton, Brady, and others, for the occasion—hence their correctness.

The following are the best of the views! A view of Charleston, S. C. during the bombardment of Fort Sumpter. Riot in Baltimore, occupation of Baltimore, by Federal Troops, burning of Norfolk Navy Yard, Battle of Great Bluff, Battle of Bull Run, Gen. McClellan's encampment by Moonlight, Battle of Rich Mountain, Retreat from Bull Run, Battle of Mill Springs, Washington and Environs, the sailing of the Fleets of 70 ships, the storm, the dispersion and Rendezvous at Fort Royal, Bombardment of Fort Beauregard and Walker's Landing, the Rebels from Beaufort, Destruction of the Cumberland and Congress by the Merrimack and the Monitor, view of the city of Richmond, Battle of Fort Donelson, Battle of Pea Ridge, Battle of Pittsburgh Landing, Bombardment of Fort Jackson, and Fort St. Philip, by Com. Farragut, city of New Orleans, two views of the Battle of Fair Oaks, views of New York City, &c. &c.

The Panorama presents many very exciting scenes that attract the attention of all. It is lighted up with about forty burners, the same in the afternoon as evening. The room is darkened and it shows well, giving these from a distance, and School, the advantage of the day entertainment.

Admission, 25 cents, a Family of six persons \$1.00. Children under 12, 15 cents; Schools in the afternoon, 10c each Pupil. L. D. STONE, Proprietor

New Advertisements.

New Firm! New Store!!

NEW PRICES.

CROSS & COMPTON

Are now opening a large and desirable stock of

DRY GOODS!

In the Worden Block.

Where we would be glad to see the old customers of J. O. CROSS, also the goods buying community in general. Our stock is new, well selected, and embraces everything usually called for, consisting in part of

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| Sheetings, | Cloths, |
| Shirtings, | Cottonades, |
| Denims, | Ladies Cloth, |
| Ticks, | White Goods, |
| Drills, | Hosiery & Gloves, |
| Batts, | Hoop Skirts, |
| Carpets, | Boots and Shoes, |
| Oil Cloths, | Hats and Caps, |
| Cassimers, | &c. &c. |

Our Stock is now open for inspection, don't fail to examine before buying. We intend to

Sell our Goods as Cheap

as they can be bought in the State. Those wishing Boots and Shoes, will find ones of

Best Stocks kept in the Market.

Custom made Calf and Kip Boots always on hand. Ladies' and Children's Shoes in endless variety.

No trouble to Show Goods, Give us a Call.

Clothing Made to Order.

Remember the Place—Worden Block—corner of Congress and Huron Streets.

CROSS & COMPTON.

Ypsilanti, October 1862 351f

JAMES NALL, Jr. & Co.

[SUCCESSORS TO NALL, DUNKLE & CO.]

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

No. 74 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

The undersigned has made arrangements with the above firm, and will be happy to see any of his old friends when visiting Detroit.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Cannot be Surpassed.

341f HENRY G. WEINBERG.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The circuit court for the county of Washtenaw, in Chancery:

MARY SHART, Complainant,

vs.

EDWARD SHART, Defendant.

It is satisfactorily appearing to the undersigned, circuit court commissioner for said County, by affidavit, that the said defendant, Edward Shart, is a non-resident of this State, and a resident of the State of Illinois; on motion of A. Feich, solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said Defendant, Edward Shart, cause his appearance in this cause, to be entered within two months from the date of this order, and that in case of his appearance, he cause his answer to complainant's bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof, the said bill will be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Edward Shart, and it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause this order to be published in the "Ypsilanti Sentinel," a public newspaper printed and published in said county, & that said publication be continued in said paper at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, and that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

D. S. TWITCHELL,

Circuit Court Commissioner.

A. Feich, Complainant's Solicitor,

[A true copy.] Attest.

R. J. Barry, Register.

Dated, October 17, 1862. 37-6w

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery:

LOUISA H. FLAGG, Complainant,

vs.

GEORGE W. FLAGG, Defendant.

It is satisfactorily appearing to the undersigned, Circuit Court commissioner for said County of Washtenaw, by affidavit, that the Defendant, George W. Flagg, is not a resident of this State but that he resides in London in Great Britain. On motion of John N. Gott, solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, George W. Flagg, cause his appearance in this cause to be entered within three months from the date of this order, and that in case of his appearance he cause his answer to complainant's bill to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof, that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant George W. Flagg, and it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause this order to be published in the Ypsilanti Sentinel a newspaper printed and published in said county, and that said publication be continued in said paper, at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant, at least, twenty days before the time prescribed above for his appearance.

D. S. TWITCHELL,

Circuit Court Commissioner for said Co., of Washtenaw.

JOHN N. GOTT, Com. Sol.

[A true copy.] Attest.

ROBERT J. BARRY, Register.

Dated October 13, 1862. 35-6w.

NORRIS & NINDE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

YPSILANTI, - - - MICHIGAN

LYMAN D. NORRIS, } THOMAS NINDE, }

JOHN CARPENTER.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, MILLINGTON'S BLOCK, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES



DR. CHEESEMAN'S

THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN

Is continually in peril if she is made enough to neglect or maltreat those sexia irregularities to which two thirds of her sex are more or less subject. Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN M. D., of N. Y., has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They will act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or moderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flashes, Sick-Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tumors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Flour Albus* or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

To Wives and Matrons.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

Ladies must bear in Mind

That on *thetery account*, if taken when their ter upion arises from natural causes, they will inevitably prevent the expected event.—This CAUTION is ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, for such is the tendency of the PILLS to restore the original functions of the sexual organization, that they inevitably arrest the process of gestation.

Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, with each box,—the price one Dollar each box, containing 50 Pills.—A valuable pamphlet to be had free of the Agents. Pills sent by mail promptly, by enclosing price to agent. Sold by Druggists generally. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, 20 Cedar Street, N. Y.

Sold in Ypsilanti by all Druggists [4 ly

Ode to Herrick.

PILLS!! PILLS!! PILLS!!!

Hark to the shout, as it swells on the gale.

Like the cataraacts roar, or the wild tempests

waill; Herrick's is the pills to banish all ills,

And raise up the sufferer when all others fail.

PILLS!! PILLS!! PILLS!!!

In years far ahead, when earth gray with age,

Some rhymist will place on his poetic page,

These verses triumphant: Herrick's is the pills, to banish all ills,

And raise up the sufferer when all others fail.

These remarkable pills continue to achieve unparalleled triumphs over diseases. In fact, they are considered the alpha and omega in medicine; compounded exclusively of vegetable extracts, their use is safe, their effects lasting and their cures wonderful; sustained by the merits of all others combined; elegantly coated with sugar, and sold in family boxes for 25 cents. See advertisement on 3d page.

SPECIE.

The gold and the silver

Have vanished and fled,

And people must carry

Shinplasters instead.

We stuff up our pockets

With currency trash;

However unsightly,

It passes for cash.

For this inconvenience,

We offer no thanks,

For there's specie enough

In the vaults of the banks.

Bring specie or shinplasters,

Paper and all!

Buy good and cheap clothing

At Young America Hall.

July 20, 1862.

To make room for our winter stock, we

will close out the balance of summer goods

at lower prices than the same styles can be

purchased elsewhere

HESSELEIN & CO.

Congress street, Ypsilanti.

500 TONS

FRESH GROUND

PLASTER,

For Sale at the Plaster Mills

OF B. FOLLETT